5. Letter No. E. 3631—R. & P.S. 25-48-11, dated 25th June 1952, from the Education Secretary to Government addressed to the Director of Printing (copy forwarded to Heads of Departments in Memo No. E. 3632-704, dated 25th June 1952), stating that increments due to officials on 1st January 1950 and 1st January 1951 but withheld as per G.O. No. Fl. 10506-590—S. & A. 14-48-17, dated 23rd May 1949, for not having passed the Examination cannot be sanctioned now and that since three years time has been given under G.O. dated 15th June 1951, one increment may be given on 15th June 1952 and the next on 15th June 1953, the officials being thrown out if they do not pass the tests before 15th June 1954.

ORDER No. E. 8523-623—R. & P.S. 3-52-19, DATED BANGALORE, THE 22ND SEPTEMBER 1952.

Since some doubts are still raised in the matter of grant of exemption from passing the departmental tests for purposes of confirmations, grant of increments and promotions to officials in the Subordinate Superior Services, the following instructions are issued :—

1. Officials who are below 42 years of age should pass the test within a period of three years failing which, their services will be terminated by the Heads of Departments as directed in the Government Order dated 6th June 1952 read above. Cases may arise when their services need not be terminated for special reasons. In such cases Heads of Departments may send up recommendations to Government. They may even grant extension of the period up to a maximum of two years in deserving cases.

2. Officials who are between the age of 42 and 45 and who have not passed the departmental tests may be given exemptions in individual cases on their merits. The Heads of Departments should submit such cases to Government recommending for grant of exemption from passing the departmental tests, and Government may grant exemption in such cases.

3. In the case of officials who were already 45 years of age on 15th June 1951, the Heads of Departments may grant such exemptions to them.

4. The exemptions contemplated in 1, 2 and 3 above will enable confirmation and drawing of increments in the grade in which the officials are working. If, for any reason, the exemptions so given have to be made applicable for promotion to the higher grade then the Heads of Departments may send up recommendations to Government on this behalf.

5. Officials after entry into service should pass the departmental tests within a period of three years, failing which their services will have to be terminated. Cases may arise when on account of sickness or other valid reasons, removal from service may not be necessary. In such cases, one or two years more may have to be allowed to enable the officials to pass the tests within that period. The Heads of Departments may therefore grant extension of the period even in the case of recruits also up to a maximum of two years in deserving cases.

6. In the case of exemptions from age limit for purposes of appointment, the Government will consider each on its merits.

N. PUTTARANGASWAMY,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Reviews the Administration Report of the Civil Supplies Department for the year 1951-52.

READ—

Report on the administration of the Civil Supplies Department for the year 1951-52 received with letter No. T. 3973, dated the 18th July 1952, from the Controller of Civil Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore.

ORDER No. C. 631—Co. 44-52-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 28TH AUGUST 1952.

Recorded.

Sri M.K. Appajappa, B.A., I.A.S., continued to be in charge of the Department of Civil Supplies during the year under report.

Textiles.—In addition to the Cotton textiles (Control) Order, 1948, the Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Order, 1948, the Cotton Textiles (Export Control) Order, 1949, the Mysore Cotton Cloth Dealers' Licensing Order, 1948 and the Mysore Cotton Yarn (Control of Distribution) Order, 1948, which continued to be in force, the Cotton Textiles (Transmission by Post) Prohibition Order, 1951, was reimposed with effect from 19th May 1951. The channel of distribution of cloth continued to be through the three agencies, *viz.*, Nominees, Wholesalers and Retail Cloth Dealers. There were 24 Nominees, 420 Wholesale Dealers including Co-operative Societies and other institutions and more than 11,150 retailers during the period under report.

Procurement.—A total quantity of 40,291 bales of cloth (16,182 bales from local mills and 24,109 from outside mills) was procured during the year as against 34,118 bales in all during the previous year. The improvement was due to reduction in the quantity allowed for free-sale from one-third to one-fifth allowed to the mills.

Distribution.—Besides the distribution of cloth through the wholesalers and retailers to the consumers, show-rooms of M/s. The Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Calico Mills and Mysore and Minerva Mills have been opened for selling cloth to the consumers in the State.

Yarn.—There were 41 wholesalers and 293 retail yarn dealers in the State during the period under report. The basic allotment of yarn to the State was reduced from 1,484 bales to 1,000 bales per month with effect from 1st January 1951. The actual receipt however amounted to 1,100 bales per month, of which 600 bales were allotted to handlooms, 400 to powerlooms and 100 to minor industries. Yarn to the powerlooms was supplied through the wholesalers as usual and to handlooms through the Mysore Provincial Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society. An *ad-hoc* quota of 2 to 4 bundles per month was allotted to the new powerlooms during the months of November and December 1951.

Cement.—The Mysore Cement Rationing and Licensing Order, 1948, continued to be in force during the period under reference. With the restarting of the new Cement Plant at Bhadravati, supply position of cement improved considerably. A total quantity of about 6,500 tons was allotted to the State by the Government of India. The relaxations made in the control over distribution continued to be in force during the period under report; licensed dealers in Bangalore City and Taluk could sell cement up to 100 bags per month to a consumer without permit and 50 bags in the rest of the State. There were 190 licensees dealing in cement in the State at the beginning of the year and 175 at the close of the year. Distribution of cement was satisfactory throughout the State.

Cotton.—The Cotton Control Order, 1950, continued to be in force and the new system of licensing formulated by the Government of India was made applicable to the State also.

The Drugs Control Act, 1950, the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Act, 1948 and the Supply and Prices of Goods Act, 1950 continued to be in, force and the Department of Civil Supplies availed of the provisions of the orders to check the rise in the prices of the articles coming under the respecitve Acts.

Procurement of Typewriters.—The Department of Civil Supplies continued to procure and supply typewriters to all Government Departments during the period under report.

Kerosene Oil.—Control over kerosene oil was removed with effect from the 17th October 1951 in view of easy and continued supply of kerosene oil.

Enforcement.—During the year under report the Department instituted prosecutions in 36 cases for violation of Cotton Textiles Control Order, cancelled licenses of 89 retailres and 2 wholesalers, stopped cloth quota in the case of 27 wholesalers and administered warning in 84 cases, besides suspending licenses of a large number of retailers from one to six months for malpractices. Under the Supply and Prices of Goods Act, 1950, three persons were fined Rs. 50 each and sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for a day.

General.—The work of the Department during the year under report was on the whole satisfactory.

N. PUTTARANGASWAMY,
Chief Secretary to Government.